



THE CORD WEEKLY

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This is the Senate Commission that plans to recommend methods of restructuring the university community. Commissioned by the Senate during the student strike last spring, it has failed to stimulate widespread student interest, concern or trust. For the reasons why see page 5.

photo by O'Keefe

Senate Commission Open Meeting Flops

by David McKinley

The Senate Commission on Responsibility was made aware of its lack of credibility before the students of Waterloo Lutheran University, of a poorly attended open meeting held Friday, Oct. 1.

The meeting attracted fewer than thirty students, faculty and administrators.

SAC Rep Paul Jones, first of eight speakers, read a statement prepared by SAC in which was stated that SAC did not recognize the Senate Commission on Responsibilities.

SAC's stance resulted from their belief that two intramural

students was not sufficient representation on a Commission which was formed as a result of student action. A second major complaint was that SAC had been unable to choose their representatives on the Commission.

Dr. Frank Peters, President of WLU, replied that the rules governing the composition of commissions were part of WLU's constitution. SAC's suggestion for the restructuring of the Commission had been unconstitutional and thus beyond consideration.

Cord News Editor, Penny Stewart, stated in reply that students were now being told that they

could not change university policy because of university policy.

John O'Keefe, Cord Photo Editor, told the Commission that their efforts were regarded as tokenism by many students.

SAC Rep George Little made the point that the student representatives on the Commission were supposed to represent student opinion, and that those serving on the Commission did not serve this purpose.

Concluding the debate on the Commission's structural inadequacies, Dr. Peters stated that Commission make-up was a con-

stitutional problem that should be looked into.

Dr. John Redekop, the only faculty member to speak at the meeting, felt that students should make their points known instead of worrying about procedural matters. He pointed out that the faculty association had been unable to choose their representatives.

Redekop also made known his reservations concerning the Commissions Progress Report, which had been released during Orientation week. Quoting the Commission's implied acceptance of a 2:x student rep ration, and a subse-

quent statement saying that no final decisions had been made, Redekop was critical of the Report's inconsistency. He wondered if the Commission had not prejudged their case and hoped that this would not be indicative of the rest of the Commission's procedures.

Responding to a student appeal to extend the deadline for submission of written briefs, Chairman Dunbar agreed to accept briefs until Oct 10.

Concluding the half hour hearing, Dunbar expressed his disappointment over the poor attendance.

Amchitka blast to be cancelled

CALGARY (CUP) - Senior representatives of the executive branch of the American government assured the University of Calgary student newspaper, The Gauntlet, that the threatened Amchitka atomic test will certainly be delayed and probably cancelled.

Meanwhile, about 3500 Vancouver-area university students and about 1200 University of Calgary students protested against the threatened blast over the weekend, either by marches or petitions. Earlier that week the American Senate and Congress had placed total responsibility for the decision of holding or cancelling the test on the shoulders of president Richard Nixon.

The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, an agency of the Ameri-

can government, conceived of the Amchitka test as an adjunct to the American Anti-Ballistic Missile program, a program already approved by the U.S. Congress.

But arguments against the blast seem to outweigh those defensive ones in favor of it. These arguments include:

potential radiation leaks since the blast could be in an unstable geological area, ie along the San Andreas fault political and technological developments which make the test unnecessary, and tidal wave and other potentially-dangerous ramifications of the blast.

According to Gauntlet sources, the executive branch of the U.S. government now feels that a potentially-disasterous nuclear war

is neither necessary nor inevitable. Defence against war-oriented thinking and action can be achieved without exposing the planet to the inherent problems of the Amchitka blast.

The problem with the U.S. decision-making echelons has apparently been that AEC technocrats figured out how to do some-

thing and are now fighting to justify the decision and the expenditure of \$160 million. However, since the Congress had already approved ABM program, the problem was not totally their creation.

But the proposed 5 megaton blast has also brought to light other factors that the AEC did not take into consideration. Every seven years the danger of earth tremors along the San Andreas fault is at its most extreme because of the wobble of the earth's axis.

This happens to be the seventh and most dangerous year.

The experience of atomic testing in Nevada shows the AEC to be notoriously inaccurate in predicting the results of nuclear tests. Large areas of the state of Utah, for example, were exposed to

extreme radiation levels because of the Nevada tests.

The decision to cancel Amchitka was really made over a month ago, Gauntlet sources report, and Nixon has received many representations on the matter, including a respectful suggestion that it might not be wise to insist upon California's premature and physical secession from the American Union.

Apart from the lack of adequate examination of the problem by the AEC, the Americans admit that the problem was created by communication difficulties within their government structure. According to Gauntlet sources, the executive branch admits that the AEC was probably misdirected, and stands ready to share some of the blame.

CORRECTION

SAC PRESIDENTIAL
ELECTION CALLED
FOR OCTOBER 26

**FREE DELIVERY TO
ALL W.L.U. RESIDENCES
ON ALL ORDERS
OVER \$3.00**

MONDAY SPECIAL:
"LARGE NUCLEAR"
REG. \$1.10 FOR \$.90

To Be...

'to be' is a regular feature listing campus and community events. Submissions are invited from groups and organizations. Deadline for submissions is Monday 4 pm, preceding date of publication. Contact Cord 745-6110, 745-6119 or John Taylor 744-1051, 742-9808.

SATURDAY, OCT 9

Melanie in Concert
U. of W.
8:30 p.m., Physed Bldg.
\$2.00

Football Hawks vs. Ottawa
Seagram Stadium 2pm

MONDAY, OCT. 11
Happy Thanksgiving

TUESDAY, OCT. 12
Citizen Forum - Candidates' Night
Contact - Phil Lewis - 578-7430

Creative Workshop
"Art and Photography"
Free Supplies and Equipment
Contact - Al Wilson 745-6119

Films

"Catch 22 and The Odd Couple"
Ballroom \$1

Department of English Film
"The Great Thaw"
6:30 and 8:30
1E1

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13
Hi-Line Seminar
"Suicide"
Math Bldg. Rm 5158
7 pm

Organization Meeting
Waterloo College Autosport Club
7:30 pm Rm-4-110

Films

Same as Tuesday - Ballroom

THURSDAY, OCT. 14
Pub
"Beaudree"
Ballroom \$.75

existing.....
Examinations leading to entry into
Public Service Commission of Can-
ada.

Info. - Placement Office
Educational Services Center

NOTICE TO ALL VOTERS



RE: PROXY VOTING

There are four separate and distinct classes of voters who may vote by proxy at the pending provincial election.

1. Members of the Canadian Forces who are absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person.
2. Persons employed in the business of transportation by railway, air, water or motor vehicle, who will be absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person e.g., airline pilots, railway men, mariners, long distance bus drivers or truck drivers.
3. Persons who will be absent from their regular residence and unable to vote at the advance poll or polling day by reason of attending an educational institution.
4. Persons certified as being physically unable to attend the poll in person.

The procedure is simple. A proxy appointment form may be obtained from any returning officer, completed by the person appointing the proxy and mailed to the proxy voter. The proxy voter will have it certified by the returning officer in the electoral district where he and the person appointing him are both on the lists of voters. On polling day the voting proxy will present the certified proxy appointment form to the deputy returning officer.

Section 133 of the election act provides -

"133. Every person who, at an election,

- (a) not being qualified to vote, votes; or
(b) being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or
(c) votes in an electoral district or polling subdivision other than the one in which he is entitled to vote by this act.

Is quality of a corrupt practice and is liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both."

Roderick Lewis, Q.C.
Chief Election Officer,
Province of Ontario

Honorary Degrees To Be Granted

Professor Thomas H.B. Symons, president and vice-chancellor of Trent University at Peterborough, and Dr. C. Miller Fisher, a Waterloo native and one of the world's leading medical specialists, will be honored by Waterloo Lutheran University Nov. 7.

Both men will receive honorary doctor of laws degrees that day at the university's fall convocation to be conducted at 2:30 p.m. in Kitchener Memorial Auditorium, East Ave., Kitchener.

In addition more than 300 students will receive undergraduate degrees in arts, science and business and a number of master's degrees in arts will also be awarded. Presiding at the colorful ceremony will be Lieut-Gov. W. Ross Macdonald, chancellor of the university. The public is invited to attend.

Prof. Symons, the youngest university president in Canada when he was called to Trent in 1963 will address convocation.

He was born in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto in honours modern history, then continued with graduate work in the same field at Oxford University in England where he received a master's degree. He also pursued independent studies in Paris, Leyden, Rome and Harvard.

From 1954-1956 he was tutor in history and dean of men at Trinity College. From 1956 to 1963 he was instructor in history and dean of Devonshire House, University of Toronto. Recently he was named a one-man commission to study existing provincial legislation providing for French-language education in the province.

In addition to his duties as president of Trent University, Prof. Symons continues to teach Canadian history and also conducts an interdisciplinary course examining contemporary Canadian problems.

The second man to be honored, Dr. Fisher, attended Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate before entering the University of Toronto to study medicine.

He is considered one of the world's leading authorities on cerebro-vascular disease and is associate clinical professor of neurology at Harvard Medical School, and a neurologist and associate neuropathologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Much Ado About Nothing

by john taylor

In reply to the complaint in last week's cord, concerning health services and Dr. Bennett the Cord Weekly made an investigation to determine whether students are being harassed in these areas.

Upon confronting the Health Services staff the Cord was informed that there is no time limit placed on the length of a student's physical examination. However, the office is run on a one appointment per fifteen minute basis, but it should be realized that depending on the individual problem this time varies vastly. The staff felt there had been a definite clash of personalities between Mr. Brigham and Dr. Bennett, but firmly stressed this is a prob-

lem students meet frequently in the university community and must be capable of adjusting to. To alleviate such problems there are four practicing physicians on campus. Brigham was given an appointment with one of the remaining M.D.'s but it was cancelled (by Brigham) three days later. Both nurses feel that Dr. Bennett has accomplished more in the student health services field than is obvious to the average student.

Colin McKay, Director of Educational Services at W.L.U. was surprised to learn of the situation; however, stated that such feedback, though negative, is appreciated by his department. McKay expressed

disappointment that Brigham did not contact him with this problem before airing his views in the Cord. McKay felt Brigham was not being fair either to himself or to Dr. Bennett by such hasty action, but rather should have exhausted other channels before resorting to such "libellous statements". In closing Mr. McKay stated that due to the fact that Brigham consulted no one else he would have to dismiss the letter as being "a spurious comment."

At the time of publication it was impossible to reach Dr. Bennett for his view point as he is attending a medical conference.

SAC

Roy Reiche, director of University Affairs for SAC resigned his post at a Council meeting held Tuesday.

Reiche, somewhat confused in explaining his motives, noted "personal reasons" for his resignation. He said that he had definite intentions of seeking the Presidency of SAC, an office left vacant by the recent retirement of John Buote.

With this announcement, Reiche becomes the first candidate to declare his "unofficial" interest in Buote's job. Peter Hyne is also reported to be interested in the Presidency. Hyne too has recently resigned from his position as director of Community Affairs.

Chairman Murray Dick and other seven council members dealt with several items on the agenda.

Among these was an amendment to the Senate election policy allowing the student body the power of recall over student members of the senate. Paul Hess was ratified as Chief Returning officer.

Bruce Wilson was authorized to undertake a report investigating the possibilities of incorporating various revenue-producing departments of the Student's Administrative Council. Mr. Wilson will be paid \$25 at the outset of his study with a remaining \$25 to be issued when the report is completed to the satisfaction of the Council.

Mr. Dick suggested that a more "entrepreneurial" approach to SAC is required due to the expanding fiscal operations and responsibilities of the Council.

In conjunction with this entrepreneurial approach, members at the Tuesday evening meeting authorized Mr. Dick to acquire a full-time bookkeeper-typist whose salary is to be negotiated within a \$5,100 limit.

A further authorization of \$1100 was made for the purchase of additional desks, chairs, and filing cabinets which will be placed at the disposal of the Board of Publications and Interim Activities departments.

Dick also placed before the council meeting a series of budgets. Budgetary statements were presented for the games room, orientation '71, Winter Carnival, Board of Publications and for Pub Nite operations.

After a brief discussion, all budgets were accepted as presented.

Perhaps the most difficult accomplishment of the entire evening was the effort on the part of the chairman to acquire a quorum.

After the beginnings of the meeting had been delayed by several minutes, a proxy vote enabled the proceedings to get under way. The only real spark of the meeting came from the maverick Director of Media, Peter Kyriakeas.

When Reiche announced his intentions to resign, Kyriakeas followed with a motion of censure directed at those members of SAC who would of their own accord and for no apparent good reason, resign their position in SAC.

Kyriakeas withdrew his suggestion when it met stiff opposition from other council members.

Chairman Dick, who was particularly apprehensive of the Kyriakeas motion, suggested at one point that it smelt of "barnyard" tactics. With the withdrawal of the motion, an otherwise lacklustre meeting came to an end.

Radio Lutheran on Cable

Radio Lutheran, that broadcasts from the campus of Waterloo Lutheran University, can now be heard in 52,000 homes in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. Grand River Cable T.V. is carrying the station at 90.9 on their F.M. band.

The basic format will be educational. A number of interest-

ing shows, like the "Children's Hour" and "Fine Arts in the Kitchener-Waterloo Area" are part of the overall plan to serve the community as well as the students.

Radio Lutheran does not sell advertising but will make announcements free of charge. If your club or organization wishes to use this free community service, then please phone the station at 578-9009 or write to:

RADIO LUTHERAN
Student Union Building
Waterloo Lutheran University
Waterloo, Ontario

New Grading System Raises Many Problems

by john deyarmond

Seventeen students were present Friday October 1st to hear Registrar H. Dueck explain the new grading system.

Pamphlets are available and have been available for some time now explaining the particulars of the new system. The new grading system is designed, according to the pamphlet, to "be more equitable to all full-time and part-time students throughout their entire program."

Those who have completed one year of an honours program or five courses or less automatically go on the new system providing they had filled out and handed into the registrar's office the last page of the information pamphlet. It is strange that the lectures explaining the new grading system were held after the deadline date. This may help explain the poor attendance at Friday's meeting, as there is nothing you can do after September 30.

Mr. Dueck said it would be to the advantage of a senior stu-

dent who has only four or five courses left to remain on the old system. This is because on the old system one or two good marks could bring your average up if you are on the borderline. But the new system is stricter in that failures count. That is, F-O and it is again cumulative points that you need to graduate. Under the new system it would be foolish for a student to try to make marks up in his third year.

One question asked was concerning a senior who remained under the old system and got 89% as a final mark on a course. The instructor would then hand an A into the registrar's office and according to Table I in the pamphlet, which is used by the registrar's office to compute the percentage mark, the student would get 80%. Thus 9% is lost in transfer from instructor to registrar's office. Mr. Dueck explained that Table II is the result of a consensus on the part of professors. Actually, the highest mark you can get is 90, not 100.

Another question was concerning the statement in the introduction, "The instructor will also be able to assign a grade within a range without worrying about the difference of one per cent in the student's marks." But conceivably a professor could give a student one per cent less than he deserves, thereby putting a student in a lower range, which in turn would result in a loss of one GPA and could further result in a student being forced out of an honours program or put on probation. Mr. Dueck, while admitting this possibility, pointed out that there's a certain amount of subjectivity in a professor's marks. No two professors mark the same so that the new system should be more equitable over all. In addition a professor should be able to accurately assign one range or another to a student.

The registrar's office will have to work closely with all students to see that the new grading system is implemented fairly.

survey on voters at wlu

A survey conducted among Waterloo Lutheran University students regarding the upcoming provincial election showed an almost even voter preference for the three parties.

Among those students who said they intend to vote Oct. 21 and indicated knowledge of the candidates thirty-five per cent said they would vote for the New Democratic Party.

Close behind were the Progressive Conservatives with 33 per cent and the Liberal Party with 32 per cent.

The survey was conducted by Profs. John Redekop and Conrad Winn of the political science department. They surveyed 1,400 students on a random sample basis during registration two weeks ago. Many samplings use fewer replies in making political analysis.

In studying the returns, the two professors said that although a strong majority of students indicated an intention to vote, a probing of their responses to a series of questions about local candidates and provincial leaders revealed disinterest in the election.

"Consequently my colleague and I believe that only a bare majority of students is likely to vote and even that assessment may be optimistic," Prof. Redekop said.

"Among those students who said they intend to vote and give evidence of interest there is approximately an even preference for the three parties."

When the results were broken down further into the newly enfranchised group of students, those 18 to 20 years old, a somewhat different pattern resulted.

The 18 to 20-year-old group showed a much greater preference for the Conservatives with 37 per cent opting for the government party, 32 per cent for the NDP and 31 per cent for the Liberals.

For those 21 and over, the preferences were 38 per cent NDP, 33 per cent Liberal and 29 per cent Conservative.

In interpreting the results, the WLU professors asked themselves how the students would vote and agreed that widespread apathy indicated in the responses made any predictions uncertain.

"Among the large number of apathetic students — that is those who answered the questions in the survey but don't intend to vote — the Liberal Party was indicated strongly as the party of their choice," Prof. Redekop said.

Prof. Winn added that if the Liberal Party catches fire more WLU students would vote Liberal than either Conservative or NDP.

"This situation is not likely to occur, however, because Ontario Liberals — students and non-students alike — have historically been relatively apathetic in provincial elections."

A more likely outcome, he suggested, is a slight campus plurality for the NDP. He felt more students are likely to vote for the New Democrats because supporters of that party tend to be older and more interested in the election.

From their knowledge of students at WLU both professors had expected to find a greater popularity for the Progressive Conservative Party than was indicated.

"We were somewhat surprised

THE CORD WEEKLY

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"You can overthrow the government, you can march to the end of the world, you can conduct any campaign you want you can become separatists, you can join the FLQ; but Ottawa's position will remain the same."

P.E. Trudeau
To Reps of CNTU
and the Lapalme drivers

The Cord Weekly is published by the Student Board of Publications Incorporated of Waterloo Lutheran University. Editorial opinions are independent of the University, Students Administrative Council and the Board of Publications. The Cord is a member of the Canadian University Press service.

Psychiatry has traditionally considered homosexuality to be a neurotic personality disorder and has therefore viewed all homosexuals as so-much therapeutic material. Psychoanalysts speak of the condition as one of arrested personality development in that the homosexual supposedly fails to pass beyond this condition, considered appropriate at an early adolescent phase of life, to the mature stage of genital sexuality characterized by the forming of monogamous heterosexual relations. So pervasive was this view within psychiatry and even within the culture at large, that psychotherapists of a non-psychoanalytic persuasion more or less took it for granted that the appropriate objective of psychotherapy was to eradicate the patient's homosexual propensities while encouraging the development of heterosexual interests. Behavior therapists are the most recent group to have jumped on this bandwagon by their experimenting with a variety of conditioning procedures most of which are strikingly similar to certain mediaeval torture regimens.

Certain recent socio-cultural developments have now brought these traditional assumptions under the light of re-evaluation. Homophiles have become more assertive within an increasingly liberal social climate and the emergence of homophile organizations has given voice to the view that homosexuality is as viable and meaningful an orientation as heterosexuality. This has occasioned a re-evaluation of the disease-model of homosexuality and has stimulated research within the social sciences that has directly challenged this model and has subsequently found it to be sorely lacking in both theoretical adequacy and in empirical substantiation.

The psychoanalytic theory of development has been found to violate, once again, the psychological realities of the world. As Churchill (1967) demonstrates in his discussion of Bieber's (1962) study, no one pattern of development is characteristic of human sexuality. Many individuals have extensive homosexual experience in late childhood or early adolescence and later develop exclusive heterosexual interests; many who are now exclusively heterosexual lack this history. Others have had extensive early heterosexual experience and later develop either complementary or exclusive homosexual interests. This may occur even quite late in life when someone who has been married for many years 'discovers' a new aspect of his being. Of course, psychoanalysts are quick to demonstrate that the theory does in fact account for this by their opening the *post hoc* bag of theoretical tricks thereby unleashing terms such as regression and latency to repair the damage done the theory. Nonetheless, the evidence favours a more individualistic account of sexual development than is provided for by these theories.

Cross-cultural and cross-species studies such as those of Ford and Beach (1951) indicate that homosexual behavior is found in most species and societies. What appears to be strikingly different in the cross-cultural work is the extent to which attitudes of the various cultures differ in regard to atypical sexual behavior. In certain cultures homosexual behavior is quite widespread and in some cases has become institutionalized as part of the culture's tradition as in the case of certain North American Indian tribes. In other cultures, but notably in a minority of those surveyed, homosexuality is an anathema to be suppressed (see Churchill, 1967). These data, along with the findings of Kinsey et al. (1948) which demonstrated a rather high rate of homosexual experiences on the part of individuals, despite the fanatic repressiveness of North American culture, have favored an evaluation of the extent to which the assumptions of psychiatry and psychotherapy may be culture-bound. The recent research attempts which have been directed at testing the adequacy of the disease-model of homosexuality have borne some interesting and potentially revolutionary empirical fruit.

In attempting to answer the question? "are those individuals who have marked homosexual preferences invariably neurotic beyond the fact that they have these preferences?", Evelyn Hooker, a research psychologist at UCLA, undertook an ambitious study which used a diversified sample of **non-clinical** homosexual and heterosexual respondents who were matched for age, education and IQ. Subjects were given a series of clinical tests—the

Psychotherapy and Homosexuality

reprinted from Gemini

Rorschach, TAT and MAPS, and the protocols were subsequently analyzed in terms of two major classes of variables: (1) the overall adjustment of the individual and (2) the distinguishability of the heterosexual and homosexual respondents by the clinicians. The results were analyzed 'blind' by the teams of clinicians; none of the judges had any prior indication as to which of the respondents were either homosexual or heterosexual. The results showed (1) almost perfect overlap in the ratings of overall adjustments and (2) that the clinicians were unable to detect above the chance level which respondents were of which sexual orientation. In fact, among those individuals rated as superior in adjustment, the majority were homophiles. In other words, any definition of homosexuality as pathology is empirically trivial. Knowing that an individual is homophilic tells you that he is homophilic; it says nothing about his general level of psychological functioning.

Despite these findings many clinicians cling to the pathology notion as evidence of their claim to the number of disturbed homosexuals they have seen in therapy. The obvious point here is that their samples are biased; they have known only those homosexuals who have sought assistance. This point is nicely emphasized in the anecdote about the one psychiatrist who remarked to a colleague during coffee break at a psychiatrists' convention: "All my homosexual patients are quite ill, you know," to which the colleague replied: "That's odd—so are all my heterosexual patients!"

It would appear that the problem of the homophile, far from being a problem intrinsically related to the orientation *per se* is his struggle which centres around two antagonistic ways in which he experiences his personal and social world. On the one hand he is consciously aware of the attraction that he experiences for certain members of his own sex; on the other hand he has been subjected to the same cultural forces which impinge upon most members of our society, i.e. conditioning forces which associate anxiety and guilt feelings with this attraction. Sensing that he is utterly alone and unique in this regard, he is caught in a conflict between what he is (feels) and what he thinks (not feels) he ought to be. His problem is one of self-acceptance in a situation created by moral norms which deny the validity of his being. Now, while traditional therapeutic approaches have emphasized making the individual into what he thinks he ought to be (which in effect is what the culture says he ought to be), more freedom oriented therapists would treat this as a choice situation thereby giving the client an awareness of his life possibilities and thereby facilitating the active in-depth exploration of the possibilities. If, as a consequence of this process, the client comes to experience his sexual and emotional orientation as something profoundly valuable and personally meaningful, as many homophiles have, then therapy has been effective by these standards.

It appears that North American society with its puritanical and conformist traditional morality has cheated the individual by depriving him of this choice situation. The problem of the disturbed homosexual is that of an individual who is attempting to live authentically within a society that is to a large extent hostile to his unique needs as an individual. The unhappiness of many homosexuals is a legacy bequeathed to him in the form of social

proscriptions by a tradition of Judaeo-Christian hypocrisy and intolerance. By making homosexuality and homophilia the arch-taboo of the culture, this tradition has insured that the maximum pressure possible will be brought to bear upon any person so disposed, thereby bending him to dependency and conformity through the mechanisms of alienation, fear, guilt, anxiety and ignorance. Parents, priests, rabbis, teachers, employers and, most sadly, psychotherapists, have acted as agents of a monolithic morality in this process of intimidation through their uncritical acceptance of the traditional taboos and stereotypes. For an eloquent elucidation of this analysis I refer the reader to Hoffman (1968), Churchill (1967) and West (1967).

For whatever socio-historical reasons that are relevant many homophiles have begun to assert themselves as such in a way that would have been unthinkable only a decade ago. Organizations such as Mattachine Society of Washington, Gay Liberation Front of Los Angeles, Gay Activist Alliance of New York, and Society for Individual Rights of Philadelphia have been formed with their major objective being that of securing through collective action those same social rights and amenities for homophiles that heterosexuals have always taken for granted. Individuals who were previously able to live double lives with some degree of success are now saying that this is not good enough; there has occurred within this sub-culture an emergence of 'gay pride' which is having the broader effect of making the sub-culture overt. It would seem that this is an additional fact which tradition-minded psychotherapists will have to reckon with. Because the taboo surrounding homosexual love is now being shattered, the no-choice situation presented to the client is becoming increasingly untenable.

Those therapists who recognize the problem of their clients to be one of loneliness and/or estrangement from the dominant culture without the option of an alternative culture with which he can identify will now have the opportunity to refer his client to homophile organizations wherein his social needs may be immediately gratified. Conversely, many of these organizations will appreciate having the co-operation of professionals to whom they can refer the more profoundly disturbed homophile for assistance.

The WATERLOO UNIVERSITIES' GAY LIBERATION MOVEMENT seeks to establish this type of working relationship with all community psychotherapists and psychiatrists. We believe that together we can most effectively be of assistance to those individuals whose difficulties centre around their sexual orientation. It is not our objective to proselytize; we seek only to act as the voice of a viable cultural alternative. Hopefully, in this more honest climate of openness we can build a more healthy society involving mutual understanding and, not merely tolerance, but active valuing of human differences.

THE POLITICS OF TOKENISM

... On the Commission Meeting



The commission claims to have sufficient student participation. See the students participate.



A prize will be given to the first person to spot the students at the table. Contest ends Jan. 1, 1972.



Professor Redekop explains the position of the Faculty Association.

photos by O'Keefe

Statement by SAC

Students Administrative Council, in its first meeting of the current school year, passed a motion concerning the Dunbar Commission. The motion reads as follows:

"SAC does not recognize the Senate Commission on Responsibilities."

This motion was passed for the following reasons.

In the midst of last years student strike, President Peters announced the formation of a senate commission designed to study the responsibilities of the different sectors of the University community, and to make recommendations to the University senate.

The senate commission, chaired by Mr. Dunbar, expressed its concern for adequate student input. SAC was approached by president Peters to recommend a no. of students to sit on the commission. **It is important to note that SAC was not asked to pick students to sit on the commission. It was only asked to recommend a no. of names from which the commission would choose.**

Upon being informed that the no. to sit would be 3, SAC pointed out that 3 students was not an adequate no. to sit on a commission that was struck as a result of student action and formed to facilitate the restructuring of areas of the university community that are fundamental to the interests of students.

SAC replied to the president Peters with a counter proposal of more realistic representation on the Dunbar commission.

SAC'S proposal was flatly rejected.

SAC HAS NEVER SUPPORTED THE SENATE COMMISSION

SAC DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE COMMISSIONS RIGHT TO MEDIATE IN AREAS OF STUDENT CONCERN.

LET IT BE NOTED THAT THE SENATE COMMISSION, A BODY SUPPOSEDLY CONCERNED WITH STUDENT INPUT AND STUDENT OPINION, HAS FAILED TO GAIN THE RECOGNITION AND RESPECT OF SAC, THE CENTRAL REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE STUDENTS AT WLU.

Comment:

The Senate Commission on Responsibility, last Friday, attempted to inculcate its own brand of Kafkaesque justice upon the students of Waterloo Lutheran University. It failed miserably, but may take succor in the knowledge that one more milestone has been overcome in the legitimization of their token Commission.

SAC's non-recognition of the Commission came as a surprise to Chairman George Dunbar. No doubt he was also surprised to learn that SAC believes David Emmerson and Roy Reiche do not represent student interests. Mr. Dunbar would probably be surprised to learn that his Commission has laboured throughout the

summer to produce an already Senate discredited 2:x formula for student representation. Again Mr. Dunbar must have been surprised to learn of WLU'S designation as a "suitcase campus" and the inadvisability of scheduling meetings for Friday afternoons. Mr. Dunbar will continuously be surprised during his tenure as Commission Chairman. His ignorance of WLU tradition and in particular his ignorance of the subtleties of power at this institution, outweigh any advantage there may have been in naming him as a neutral "outside" chairman.

SAC has stated that it will not

recognize a Commission, "struck as a result of student action" in which there is not adequate student input. Its point is well taken; however, student opinion could have been represented under the present structuring if the proper students had been appointed. Parity students should have been appointed in order that the parity demands of the student body could have been represented. Instead we have Roy Reiche and David Emmerson who do not believe in parity. Their appointment to the Commission created a direct conflict of interest with their positions as SAC Executive members. Serving on such a Commission would invite the label of

student bureaucrat - a careerist who is more interested in a favourable paragraph in a job resume than in representing student interest.

SAC has been accused of cutting off its nose to spite its face by not recognizing the Commission. This is not true. SAC is aware that the final suggestions of the Commission can only be of a tokenistic nature. There can be no other conclusion - the makeup and nature of the Commission precludes all other possibilities. It is a pathetic and half-hearted attempt to solve serious problems at this university.

The guiding hand of the univer-

sity administration is clearly evident: The administrators have appointed an outside chairman who is susceptible to their suggestions. They have placed "safe" students on the Commission and they have named only two faculty members to represent a half-dozen areas of faculty interest.

Once again we see the extraordinary lengths the administration of this institution will go to preserve an appearance of governing democracy. Undoubtedly this charade will be played to the end. We know it is a farce. The Commission will serve no useful purpose. Its existence should not be prolonged.

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York charged, racial sexual discrimination

DOWNSVIEW (CUP) - A University of Toronto PhD graduate has charged York University's Atkinson College with discrimination against her because of her nationality.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission is investigating the complaint made by Mrs. Jean Cottam, 41.

Mrs. Cottam has also complained to the women's Bureau of the Ontario Department of Labour that Atkinson College discriminated against her because of her sex.

Mrs. Cottam, a Canadian, was one of 105 applicants for a position teaching Russian history. The college hired a PhD candidate from the University of Wisconsin.

Harry Crowe, Dean of Atkinson College said every staff member in Atkinson's history program

screened all 105 applicants and reduced the list to eight.

Mrs. Cottam was not on this list, Dr. Crowe said, but the eight included Canadians and one woman.

Mrs. Cottam said Tuesday (September 28) that she received notice of her rejection last February and has been gathering information since that time.

"I plan to make a big issue out of this. We have hundreds of American academics applying for jobs in our universities."

The more our universities become dominated by Americans, the more Canadians will be rejected for jobs," she said.

"I don't see how a country that loses control of its universities can remain independent. American control of our universities is just as important as American control of our economy."

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A TEST

Ann Landers. For millions of newspaper-readers apparently the name means common-sense, sound advice—the horse's mouth in fact. It is almost unbelievable that someone of her reputation could come up with an item such as the above "sex test" and pass it off as gospel (by giving it her seal of approval if not initiating it herself as such), without labelling it for what it is—outright, outdated farce.

The quiz itself is harmless enough—a good laugh actually—for anyone who is in any way involved with the present-day sexual life (as the normal university student is for example), but Ann's column has a daily readership of millions, and of these "at least 5,000" are sufficiently naive and gullible to lap up whatever she throws out—which in this case unfortunately includes a set of prudish, outmoded moral guidelines more suited to members of Ann Landers' own generation than to the youth of today.

Ann Landers

Sex test is interesting but still 'pretty gamy'



DEAR ANN LANDERS: Four years ago when your sex test came out, I was an innocent 12-year-old so I did not keep the newspaper copy. Since then I have come a long way and I would appreciate it very much if you could once again share with the world your famous sex test. Thank you loads, Ann.—SIXTEEN AND NOT SO SWEET

DEAR SIXTEEN: Here's the test and I am printing it by popular request. (At least 5,000 kids have asked for a re-run since it appeared.) I'd like to make it plain, however, that this is not my test. It was sent to me by a Memphis teen-ager who asked me to evaluate it.

My evaluation was: Interesting, but pretty gamy.

Know Thyself Questionnaire (score the number of points indicated for each "yes" answer.)

1. Ever gone out with a member of the opposite sex? 4
2. Ever been kissed? 4
3. Ever been French-kissed? 4
4. Ever been kissed while in a reclining position? 5
5. Ever gotten or given a hickey? 3
6. Ever been kissed in your pajamas? 2
7. Ever been kissed against your will? 2
8. Ever parked for more than an hour? 5
9. Ever said, "I love you"? 3
10. Ever said, "I love you," to more than one person? ... 3
11. Ever gone steady? 4
12. Ever been picked up by a person you never saw before? 7
13. Ever played strip poker with a member of the opposite sex? 5
14. Have you gone all the way? 10
15. Have you had the desire to go all the way but managed to keep from it? 2
16. Have you ever made a member of the opposite sex cry? 4
17. Has a member of the opposite sex ever made you cry? 4
18. Do you smoke plain cigarettes? 2
19. Do you drink alcohol or beer? 2
20. Ever passed out from drinking? 6
21. Ever lied to your folks about where you went or with whom? 8
22. Ever smoked pot? 7
23. Ever tripped on LSD or the big H? 10
24. Ever considered the pregnancy route so your folks would have to let you get married? 10

Score Chart

9 or under	Queer or something.
10 to 15	Pure as the driven snow.
15 to 25	Passionate but prudish.
25 to 35	Normal and decent.
35 to 45	Indecent.
45 to 55	Headed for serious trouble.
55 to 60	In terrible shape.
60 or over	Condemned

It is possible that those kids who fall for the quiz are merely young enough (which has to be very young these days) not to have had any contact at all with modern sexual practices—their sexual training is just beginning. But if Lesson One is Ann Landers' sex test, these kids are in for a severe shock to their morals when they finally meet the real world: if they automatically award themselves a "sinfulness score" of 10 every time they "go all the way" and rate themselves "normal and decent" if they "manage to keep from it", they are going to lead pretty confused, not to mention frustrating, lives when they eventually come under the influences of the New Morality—which is the morality today, Ann.

A lot of people have a lot of faith in Ann Landers and in her judgments. By printing this sex test however she has taken advantage of that faith. Certainly, anxious mothers of teenagers will be reassured by the test in that it creates the illusion that all is as it was as far as morality goes. BUT, for the unsuspecting teenagers for whom it is intended, and who will eventually be disillusioned because of it, the sex test is a cruel joke indeed. Ann Landers, you and I are through.

Dear Sir:

The front page article of your Oct. 1 issue states that "(Mr. Peter) Hyne arranged with certain faculty members that student reps to the Faculty Council be chosen from and approved by the faculty-administered departmental councils." May I make two comments about it.

Firstly, this statement, using innuendo as does the whole article against Mr. Hyne, is hardly what anyone might term honest journalism. It would be impossible to "arrange" anything of this nature with any "certain faculty members". I hope you will give Mr. Hyne an equal opportunity to defend himself before your readers, and to explain why he has bothered you so much.

And secondly, speaking I am sure for not just our own Department, I must clearly say that no faculty member would ever dare attempt to influence the students' choice of representative, either to the departmental council or to the Faculty Council. The statement is false and misrepresents what the true situation is. Students in Romance Languages are absolutely free to determine their own eleven representatives to our Council, and it would seem to me to be all students' advantage to select their representation to Faculty Council in this broadly democratic, free way recommended by Mr. Hyne.

Sincerely,

T. Scully.

Dept. of Romance Languages

According to Peter Hyne, the motion passed by Faculty Council read "moved that Student Representatives to the Faculty Council be chosen by the Departmental Councils". Since students have minority representation in most Departmental councils at this university, it would appear to me that the student reps are being chosen by bodies numerically dominated by faculty. If this process of selection appears "broadly democratic" to you then I feel we have a fundamental disagreement regarding the essence of democracy.

Editor

Dear Maggie Maes of WLU:

Re: Cord letter, September 24, '71, Volume 12, No. 2

Quote: "If the Students Council wants our support let them undertake a more honest endeavour than lying in wait with their henchmen for unsuspecting frosh as they exit from registration."

Well, dear Maggie, we undertook an honest endeavour, but someone was waiting for us. Much work and sweat was put into the concert on October 1st. You DID NOT HAVE to buy a ticket if you DID NOT WANT TO and evidently YOU DID NOT WANT TO! The \$800.00 (eight hundred dollars) loss is bad enough, but to be killed by a crowd that was only 50% WLU students is a shame. DON'T TELL US THAT THE PRICE WAS TOO STEEP. IT WASN'T! DON'T TELL US THE ENTERTAINMENT WASN'T ANY GOOD. IT WAS! DON'T TELL US THAT YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT IT BEFORE HAND. YOU DID! Tell us you don't care. Tell us that unless forced to go to some activity you won't go. Well, who gets screwed? I guess that we did. Homecoming '71, and if we did, so did student's council, and if student's council got screwed, so did you, the students. What a paradox Maggie. You ripped yourselves off this time.

So bitch about Orientation, bitch about small time concerts, bitch about being forced to buy tickets to events, BUT NOT TO US...

Homecoming '71

Sir:

Scientology tries to sabotage WLU volunteer help with Canadian Mental Health.

While over thirty five WLU students visited London Psychiatric Hospital, Tuesday, Oct. 5, to listen to a special seminar on "Homes for Special Care" in the KW area, the church of Scientology visited the K-W area and the WLU campus and distributed their supplement paper Freedom - Scientology.

Their four page supplement contains such articles as "Money for Mental Health Wasted Dollars", "Psychiatric Failures - the Facts" and "Mental Health Quackery." On page four they list twenty five points drafted by the Church of Scientology world wide, January 1970 under the heading "A Declaration of Human Rights for Mental Patients".

After spending a short term as a Chaplain in one of Canada's Mental Hospitals this year, I do not believe that the rights of patients were violated in any way, and many of the privileges the patients were not allowed were for their own protection and their health.

Personally I do not believe this group called The Church of Scientology is truly a Christian Church. The Christian Church, as we know it, is made up of many different groups and taught by its founder, Jesus Christ, to go into all the world and be a witness for him.

I believe as Christian young people take his claims seriously they become involved seriously with society and when they become involved they are witnesses for him. "Faith without work is dead."

Christ and his followers became involved with society, and their mission was to help save society not condemn it.

I do not believe that the Church of Scientology is trying to promote Jesus' message of Love. "As the Father loved (Christ), so has (Christ) loved (us): continue in (His) love." John 15:9 "Love is the only sane answer to the problems in society." Eric Fromm.

Lloyd A. Henry
3rd Year
Religion and Culture Major

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Justice in the World: Urgent

Pardone

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the wishes of the Second Vatican Council, in 1967 the Papal Commission 'Justitia et Pax' was set up.

During the second extraordinary synod (October 1969) the assembled bishops made a number of proposals for the promotion of Justice and Peace among the nations.

In January 1971 it was made known that the Pope had placed 'Justice in the world' as second item on the agenda of the bishops' synod at Rome.

To the problem of justice in the world are bound among others a number of theological aspects. It may be expected that a debate will take place of which anthropology, christology, ecclesiology and eschatology will be the connecting elements.

More specifically the following key questions must be considered of importance:

- What are the implications of the Christian understanding of justice in a pluralistic society?
- What is the significance of the unity of mankind?
- What is the motivation for development, what are its goals, which methods should be used in implementing the goals?
- What is the theological reflection on coercive strategies in situations of social injustice (use of power, violence, non-violence, in-between positions)?
- What is the content of the pre-political function of the Church?
- What is the relation between pluralism and universalism when it is a question of international solidarity? What consequences can this have for the relations of the national Churches among one another and of a national Church to the universal Church?

g) How must the function of the mission and of the international mission congregations be seen in the light of the domination of the West?

It must be regarded as impossible to achieve a conclusive and universally satisfactory definition or description of the term 'justice'. Justice is a moral-ethical concept, the content of which partly develops under the influence of contemporary events. What was regarded as just in feudal times can be viewed as unjust in post-industrial society.

The general content of what justice is, is to a great degree defined by the socio-political and socio-cultural context of a determined historical period. The individual interpretation of justice depends to a large extent on the position assumed by the critic in a given social structure.

Under the influence of scientific and technological developments which have been carried out, especially since the second world war, at an accelerated rate, the man of the second half of the twentieth century is beginning to become aware of the great regional cultural, economic and political differences. Regional, national and continental cultures are affecting one another. A growing interdependence is arising. The first signs of a world culture are emerging, as also the beginnings of a universal consciousness and of a universal conscience.

These developments have also considerably influenced the two concepts justice-injustice. Differences and similarities within the human family have emerged. These have helped to contribute to the fact that a great degree of international consensus has arisen on the content of the concept justice. The more that a correct conscience holds away, the more persons and groups turn aside from blind choice and strive to be guided by objective norms of morality.

Justice in the world presupposed an order in which humanity as collectivity is not threatened or divided up into conflicting camps. There can be question of justice when human dignity is recognized for all.

In the present world situation two mutually connected and interwoven problems dominate:

- the political-military relationship of power of the two present super powers (the East-West problem)-
- the economic distribution of materially prosperous, mostly industrialized countries and the countries on the road to development (the North-South problem).

Through this there arises a political, economic and cultural domination of certain countries in which basic human rights are violated. Besides this there are violations on the basis of sex, race, colour, religion, political conviction, way of life etc.

Justice is not a concern of the Catholic Church alone. Among large groups of representatives of

other religions, philosophies and ideologies a serious and honest striving for justice is to be found—sometimes to a greater degree.

After presenting the factual material, in the last section of this dossier we shall be investigating more closely the functions of the Church in the light of its efforts for greater justice in the world.

SECTION 1: The East-West Problem

(The problem of the unjust political division: its world-wide implications)

The political relationships in the world are to a large extent determined by the United States and Russia. These super powers have their own allies, satellites and spheres of influence. The strained relations between the two can be termed the East (Russia cum suis)—West (United States cum suis) problem.

The great politico-military oppositions are partly to be explained by different concepts in the ideological and economic fields. The lust for power is also an explanatory factor for the formation of blocs.

As third political power of significance can be added China, while in the economic field Japan is steadily gaining ground.

The formidable efforts made by East and West to gain military ascendancy over one another, or to maintain a military-strategic and tactical balance, are partly reflected in the national budgets. For 1970 the defence expenditure was planned as follows:

United States:	\$74,400,000,000.—
USSR	39,778,000,000.—
NATO	25,106,000,000.—
Warsaw Pact	7,380,000,000.—

The world total figure for defence is estimated at \$182 billion.

It is scarcely conceivable what these figures in fact mean. Perhaps they take on some relief against the background of the following.

\$182 billion is 7% of the world gross product; it is the total annual income produced by the billion people living in Latin America, South Asia and the Middle East.

It is 40% more than the total sum of all the governments in the world granted to education at all levels; and it is over three times as much as the total world sum spent on public health. The defence expenditure of the United States for 1969, a good \$79.8 billion, is about 23 times greater than the sum spent from public financial sources on the developing countries and on multi-lateral organizations (3.328 billion dollars).

For the USSR there are no data available. It must be assumed that the proportions are less favourable. The contributions of Russia and the East European countries to the developing countries, as well as to multi-lateral organizations and the United Nations, are appreciably lower than those of the United States.

The spiralling arms race between the two super powers is well demonstrated in the 'mirror effect', or the escalation of armaments (see table 1).

Table 2 gives a summary of the different military manpower complements.

These figures and totals reveal something of the permanent threat under which mankind is living. The international war- and armaments system is kept up by the two superpowers with their centre in Washington and Moscow. Each has its own individually developed war-machine. The other countries depend on them; the atomic arms race between the United States and the USSR not only continues but is accelerating. Other countries are joining in.

Thermonuclear weapons make possible the total destruction of the territory and population of the enemy country.

According to American estimates, in the case of conflict between the two great powers, the human

On September 30 in Rome, the Bishops from throughout the world began deliberations of the Synod.

The purpose of the Synod is, through discussion and analysis, the methods by which the Catholic Church can implement its mission and policy arising out of the Church in today's society.

A major item to be discussed is entitled "Justice in the World".

The following is the first of articles dealing with this question.

The document was prepared by a group of radical theologians in Belgium and will be presented for its consideration.

Table 1. Annual Statement of Intercontinental Strategic forces

	1 Oct. 1967 USA	1 Oct. 1967 USSR	1 Oct. 1967 USA
Intercontinental ballistic missiles	934	720	1,054
Submarine-launched ballistic missiles	512	30	656
Total intercontinental ballistic missiles	1,446	750	1,710
Intercontinental bombers	690	155	646
Total force loadings: approximate number of warheads		1,000	4,200

Source: S.I.P.R.I. '68-'69, p. 35.

Table 2 gives a summary of the military manpower complements.

Table 2. Comparisons of military manpower, 1970

Country	Total regular (i.e. full-time) armed forces	Trained Reservists
Europe		
Britain	390,000	270,000
Czechoslovakia	168,000	500,000
East Germany	129,000	200,000
France	506,000	430,000
Germany	466,000	663,000
Greece	159,000	200,000
Italy	413,000	630,000
Netherlands	121,250	190,000
Poland	242,000	450,000
Portugal	185,500	500,000
Rumania	181,000	250,000
Sweden	82,000	545,000
USSR	3,305,000	2,100,000
Iran	161,000	146,000
Israel	75,000	225,000
Turkey	477,500	570,000
UAR (Egypt)	288,000	105,000
Asia and Australasia		
Australia	85,050	38,000
China	2,780,000	1,600,000
India	930,000	110,000
Indonesia	365,000	65,000
Japan	259,000	36,300
Pakistan	324,500	28,000
Africa		
South Africa	43,800	56,000
North America		
Canada	93,325	22,000
USA	3,161,000	1,023,000

Source: The Military Balance 1970—1971, The Institute for Strategic Studies, London, p. 112.

The Urgency of a Cooperative Strategy

Part One

er 30 in Rome, Rome Bishops from throughout the
liberations of the Third World.

of the Synod is to pass through discussion and analy-
sis by which the Roman Church can implement doc-
trines of the needs of the Church in today's society.

to be discussed at the Synod is entitled "Justice in the

is the first of a Three series dealing with this question.
It was prepared by a group of radical theologians centered
will be presented to the Synod for its consideration.

ual Statement of US Intercontinental Strategic nuclear

	1 Oct. 1966	1 Oct. 1967	1 Oct. 1968
	USA	USSR	USSR
	934	340	720
	512	130	30
	1,446	470	750
	690	155	155
		1,000	4,200
			1,200

'68-'69, p. 35.

a summary of the different manpower complements

Total regular (full-time) armed forces	Peacetime	Trained Reservists	Estimated total, men of military age (i.e. aged 18-45)	Percentage of regular armed forces to men of military age
390,000		270,000	10,200,000	3.8
168,000		500,000	2,800,000	6.0
129,000		200,000	2,960,000	4.1
506,000		430,000	9,800,000	5.2
466,000		663,000	11,500,000	4.1
159,000		200,000	1,775,000	9.0
413,000		630,000	10,775,000	3.8
121,250		190,000	2,520,000	5.0
242,000		450,000	6,400,000	3.6
185,500		500,000	1,770,000	10.5
81,000		250,000	4,140,000	4.4
82,000		545,500	1,510,000	5.4
105,000	230,000	2,100,000	47,600,000	6.9
61,000	40,000	146,000	5,070,000	3.2
75,000	100,000	225,000	525,000	14.3
77,500	40,000	570,000	6,500,000	7.3
88,000	90,000	105,000	5,930,000	3.9
5,050		38,070	2,460,000	3.5
30,000	300,000	1,600,000	150,000,000	1.8
10,000	100,000	110,000	110,000,000	0.9
5,000	20,000	65,000	22,600,000	1.6
9,000		36,300	23,600,000	1.0
4,500	225,000	28,000	24,100,000	1.3
3,800	61,000	56,000	3,900,000	1.1
3,325		22,900	4,040,000	2.3
1,000		1,023,500	37,100,000	8.5

ute for Strategic Studies, London, p. 112.

losses would number about 200,000,000 dead. Humanity is living under a balance of terror. Besides this, war in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia shows the horrors of the use of napalm, defoliants and other deadly chemicals, and the aerial bombardments of towns and villages. The war in the Middle East goes on with only short intervals of peace now and again; the conflict in Ireland has not yet been solved. The civil war in Pakistan now enters the arena. The wars in Vietnam and the Middle East in particular make it clear how much it is a question of an international conflict, in which all the powers are involved, directly or indirectly. Thus the present world situation can be summed up as: spiralling arms race, increasing stockpiles of arms, unceasing nuclear experiments, continuing search for new means of mass destruction.

Peace is a prerequisite of development. A society based on violence or the strength of arms is the negation of a community based on justice. The ancient idea of war as the cause of justice has not yet completely vanished. The belligerent parties opposing each other have their own valid reasons for their war activity. Among these reasons three are most fundamental:

1. The alleged superiority of one's own system of values (ideology);
2. The judgement that the endangered or threatened existence or survival of a country or a race cannot be ensured except by war or self-defence from the armed aggressions of the opponent;
3. The war for independence of the colony from its home country.

Modern research into peace, partly in the form of the new science of polemology, is trying to track down the resistances and barriers standing in the way of a more lasting peace.

A distinction can be made between a positive and a negative peace. Negative peace means the absence of military violence. Positive peace means the presence of positive, harmonious, cooperative relationships. It is generally assumed that through the presence of national states, for a positive peace a sort of world order is necessary (the army functions as protection of the collectivity, the national sovereign state). Given the modern circumstances, this world order is unattainable in the foreseeable future. Added to this is the fact that a world order evokes great resistance in man. Man is by nature oriented towards life in small groups, with their own ideas and traditions. The founding of a world order exacts a conflict against culture and tradition. Man thinks in terms of nationality, not in terms of humanity.

The negative peace in the East-West relationship contains a great injustice with regard to world-wide international structures. The balance of terror between the two super powers means not only that all other countries must direct themselves towards this: the energy and financial means at the foundation of the arms race between east and west also stand in the way of any effort at improving North-South relationships.

Around 1964 the first official proposals were made on opening consultations on the possibility of negotiations on halting the arms race (SALT—Strategic Arms Limitation Talks). The aim of this is to oppose the further development of nuclear arms systems against ballistic missiles. Up to now no concrete results have been achieved.

In a number of countries, particularly in the West, the phenomenon of conscientious objection has emerged. There have always been conscientious objectors, but the difference of the present situation lies on the one hand in the size of the phenomenon, on the other in the growing view that individual responsibility must in the last instance be the deciding factor. The former shield of an ecclesiastical doctrine in these matters has fallen away. People speak of the 'rights' of conscientious objectors to refuse military service, or any other direct or indirect participation in wars or armed conflicts, as also of 'the right' and even 'the duty' to refuse to obey military orders which may involve the committing of criminal offences, or of war crimes, or

of crimes against humanity. The problem of conscientious objection has, besides moral-ethical, also juridical aspects. One of the most important is perhaps that during the two great trials after the second World War at Nuremberg and Tokyo it appeared that the question of guilt was primarily measured according to the criterion of individual responsibility.

The military-industrial complex

In our time the problem of military power is sometimes turned in upon itself; it is a terrifying example of how an organization is inclined to develop its own life, an aim in itself and a truth for itself. Military power and industrial expansion are bound up with one another. It could be called the military-industrial complex. If, to give an example, 50 supersonic fighter planes must be delivered to a certain country, this means the building up or further expansion of metal industries. Thus considerable jobs are created, export is promoted, the balance of payments favourably influenced. In short there exists a close bond between the economic situation, the building up of a military apparatus and international arms transactions. One could even say that the halting of arms buying and selling forms a threat to the 'peace industry'. This military-industrial complex functions not only in Russia and the United States; in China, France, England and Germany the industrial output for internal arms deliveries totals millions of dollars.

It is particularly difficult to get any idea of the size of industrial arms transactions at national and international level. Governments, industrial concerns and individuals find it greatly in their interest to act quietly. A distinction should be made between national and international arms deliveries and arms trade. The international arms transactions are carried out in part according to politico-military, in part according to politico-economic methods. Often international contracts are concluded lasting several years. Besides the economic aspect, the scientific research should also be pointed out which is directed to the further development of the 'war machine', the 'think-tanks'.

The arms trade is not only carried out between the two super powers and their allies. Both ultra-modern and conventional weapons, airplanes, tanks and military vehicles are supplied by the industrialized countries to the developing countries, especially by the United States, the USSR, France, England, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. 95% of this arms export to the developing countries comes from the USA, USSR, England and France. Of this 50% comes from the United States, mainly for the Middle East, (e.g. Israel in 1969, \$110 million; Jordan, surplus deliveries to Taiwan \$157 million; Greece \$26 million), and the Far East. The total of arms exports from the United States cannot be estimated even by insiders. The situation has become particularly difficult to survey through the war in Vietnam. A second factor which contributes to this obscurity is that military aid, which is often hidden, is entered under various budget items. Moreover by means of separate legislation and contracts arms transactions are concluded which do not appear on the formal annual budgets. The estimates of military aid supplied by the United States to foreign powers, is situated at between 700 million and 7 milliard dollars. 20% of the total arms export to the developing countries comes from Russia (e.g. \$140 million to the United Arab Republic). The Russian export is concentrated on a few countries, mainly India, South Yemen, Pakistan, Sudan, Mauritania and Nigeria. Reliable data are lacking.

The British arms supplies are mainly sent to the oil-rich countries on the Arabian peninsula (Kuwait Saudi-Arabia), also Chile, Singapore and Jordan. Because of the connected problems of South Africa, Angola, Mozambique, and Rhodesia, the large scale arms sales of Britain to South Africa should be dealt with separately.

In France the sum of arms sales overseas increased three fold within a single year, from 2,510 million French Francs in 1969 to 7,210 million in 1970. Finally the militarization should be pointed out of the depths of oceans and seas, as well as under-water nuclear explosions.

In a Swedish study the conclusion is drawn that it must be considered practically impossible to get any national or international control of the arms trade. There can be no doubt that national and international arms supplies and arms trade contribute to the situation of terror and violence in which the world is living.

Justice in the World: Urgent

Pardone

INTRODUCTION

In connection with the wishes of the Second Vatican Council, in 1967 the Papal Commission 'Justitia et Pax' was set up.

During the second extraordinary synod (October 1969) the assembled bishops made a number of proposals for the promotion of Justice and Peace among the nations.

In January 1971 it was made known that the Pope had placed 'Justice in the world' as second item on the agenda of the bishops' synod at Rome.

To the problem of justice in the world are bound among others a number of theological aspects. It may be expected that a debate will take place of which anthropology, christology, ecclesiology and eschatology will be the connecting elements.

More specifically the following key questions must be considered of importance:

a) What are the implications of the Christian understanding of justice in a pluralistic society?

b) What is the significance of the unity of mankind?

c) What is the motivation for development, what are its goals, which methods should be used in implementing the goals?

d) What is the theological reflection on coercive strategies in situations of social injustice (use of power, violence, non-violence, in-between positions)?

e) What is the content of the pre-political function of the Church?

f) What is the relation between pluralism and universalism when it is a question of international solidarity? What consequences can this have for the relations of the national Churches among one another and of a national Church to the universal Church?

g) How must the function of the mission and of the international mission congregations be seen in the light of the domination of the West?

It must be regarded as impossible to achieve a conclusive and universally satisfactory definition or description of the term 'justice'. Justice is a moral-ethical concept, the content of which partly develops under the influence of contemporary events. What was regarded as just in feudal times can be viewed as unjust in post-industrial society.

The general content of what justice is, is to a great degree defined by the socio-political and socio-cultural context of a determined historical period. The individual interpretation of justice depends to a large extent on the position assumed by the critic in a given social structure.

Under the influence of scientific and technological developments which have been carried out, especially since the second world war, at an accelerated rate, the man of the second half of the twentieth century is beginning to become aware of the great regional cultural, economic and political differences. Regional, national and continental cultures are affecting one another. A growing interdependence is arising. The first signs of a world culture are emerging, as also the beginnings of a universal consciousness and of a universal conscience.

These developments have also considerably influenced the two concepts justice-injustice. Differences and similarities within the human family have emerged. These have helped to contribute to the fact that a great degree of international consensus has arisen on the content of the concept justice. The more that a correct conscience holds away, the more persons and groups turn aside from blind choice and strive to be guided by objective norms of morality.

Justice in the world presupposed an order in which humanity as collectivity is not threatened or divided up into conflicting camps. There can be question of justice when human dignity is recognized for all.

In the present world situation two mutually connected and interwoven problems dominate:

a) the political-military relationship of power of the two present super powers (the East-West problem)-

b) the economic distribution of materially prosperous, mostly industrialized countries and the countries on the road to development (the North-South problem).

Through this there arises a political, economic and cultural domination of certain countries in which basic human rights are violated. Besides this there are violations on the basis of sex, race, colour, religion, political conviction, way of life etc.

Justice is not a concern of the Catholic Church alone. Among large groups of representatives of

other religions, philosophies and ideologies a serious and honest striving for justice is to be found—sometimes to a greater degree.

After presenting the factual material, in the last section of this dossier we shall be investigating more closely the functions of the Church in the light of its efforts for greater justice in the world.

SECTION 1: The East-West Problem

(The problem of the unjust political division: its world-wide implications)

The political relationships in the world are to a large extent determined by the United States and Russia. These super powers have their own allies, satellites and spheres of influence. The strained relations between the two can be termed the East (Russia cum suis)—West (United States cum suis) problem.

The great politico-military oppositions are partly to be explained by different concepts in the ideological and economic fields. The lust for power is also an explanatory factor for the formation of blocs.

As third political power of significance can be added China, while in the economic field Japan is steadily gaining ground.

The formidable efforts made by East and West to gain military ascendancy over one another, or to maintain a military-strategic and tactical balance, are partly reflected in the national budgets. For 1970 the defence expenditure was planned as follows:

United States:	\$74,400,000,000.—
USSR	39,778,000,000.—
NATO	25,106,000,000.—
Warsaw Pact	7,380,000,000.—

The world total figure for defence is estimated at \$182 billion.

It is scarcely conceivable what these figures in fact mean. Perhaps they take on some relief against the background of the following.

\$182 billion is 7% of the world gross product; it is the total annual income produced by the billion people living in Latin America, South Asia and the Middle East.

It is 40% more than the total sum of all the governments in the world granted to education at all levels; and it is over three times as much as the total world sum spent on public health. The defence expenditure of the United States for 1969, a good \$79.8 billion, is about 23 times greater than the sum spent from public financial sources on the developing countries and on multi-lateral organizations (3.328 billion dollars).

For the USSR there are no data available. It must be assumed that the proportions are less favourable. The contributions of Russia and the East European countries to the developing countries, as well as to multi-lateral organizations and the United Nations, are appreciably lower than those of the United States.

The spiralling arms race between the two super powers is well demonstrated in the 'mirror effect', or the escalation of armaments (see table 1).

Table 2 gives a summary of the different military manpower complements.

These figures and totals reveal something of the permanent threat under which mankind is living. The international war- and armaments system is kept up by the two superpowers with their centre in Washington and Moscow. Each has its own individually developed war-machine. The other countries depend on them; the atomic arms race between the United States and the USSR not only continues but is accelerating. Other countries are joining in.

Thermonuclear weapons make possible the total destruction of the territory and population of the enemy country.

According to American estimates, in the case of conflict between the two great powers, the human

On September 30 in Rome, the Bishops from throughout the world began deliberations of the Synod.

The purpose of the Synod is, through discussion and analysis, the methods by which the Catholic Church can implement its doctrine and policy arising out of the Church in today's society.

A major item to be discussed is entitled "Justice in the World".

The following is the first of articles dealing with this question.

The document was prepared by a group of radical theologians in Belgium and will be presented for its consideration.

Table 1. Annual Statement of Intercontinental Strategic forces

	1 Oct. 1967 USA	1 Oct. 1967 USSR	1 Oct. 1967 USA
Intercontinental ballistic missiles	934	720	1,054
Submarine-launched ballistic missiles	512	30	656
Total intercontinental ballistic missiles	1,446	750	1,710
Intercontinental bombers	690	155	646
Total force loadings: approximate number of warheads		1,000	4,200

Source: S.I.P.R.I. '68-'69, p. 35.

Table 2 gives a summary of the military manpower complements.

Table 2. Comparisons of military manpower, 1970

Country	Total regular (i.e. full-time) armed forces	Reservists	Trained Reservists
Europe			
Britain	390,000		270,000
Czechoslovakia	168,000	00	500,000
East Germany	129,000	00	200,000
France	506,000	00	430,000
Germany	466,000	00	663,000
Greece	159,000	00	200,000
Italy	413,000	00	630,000
Netherlands	121,250	00	190,000
Poland	242,000	00	450,000
Portugal	185,500	00	500,000
Rumania	181,000	00	250,000
Sweden	82,000		545,500
USSR	3,305,000	00	2,100,000
Iran	161,000	00	146,000
Israel	75,000	00	225,000
Turkey	477,500	00	570,000
UAR (Egypt)	288,000	00	105,000
Asia and Australasia			
Australia	85,050		38,000
China	2,780,000	00	1,600,000
India	930,000	00	110,000
Indonesia	365,000	00	65,000
Japan	259,000		36,300
Pakistan	324,500	00	28,000
Africa			
South Africa	43,800	00	56,000
North America			
Canada	93,325		22,000
USA	3,161,000		1,023,000

Source: The Military Balance 1970—1971, The Institute for Strategic Studies, London, p. 112.

"Riot Premiums" From Universities - WLU Cited

OTTAWA (CUP) - Fire insurance companies, trying to safeguard against insurance losses due to vandalism, bombings and riots by student militants, have found a way to cut costs - by imposing fire insurance deduct-

bles and riot premiums on university administrations wishing insurance protection.

University officials across the country are up in arms over the new premiums, but it looks as though they are here to stay.

Roy Elms, of the Canadian Underwriters Association, the largest organization of fire insurance companies in Canada, says that the use of deductibles and riot premiums will "encourage university officials to accept more responsibility in controlling losses at the source".

What this means, within the political and economic framework of Canadian Universities, is that big business, through insurance economics, can gain some control of university politics by making student radicalism too expensive a cross for the universities to bear. On an insurance claim, a deductible is that first part of the claim that the owner must pay in case of damage, before the insurance company will undertake to pay the rest.

The Canadian Underwriters' Association (CUA) are increasing university vandalism and riot insurance rates by as much as 100 per cent, while also imposing deductible amounts of up to \$50,000 per claim on university building fire losses.

How do insurance companies justify this rate increase? By citing examples:

- x the growing record of student unrest at the University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser, University of Windsor, Waterloo Lutheran, McGill and Sir George Williams.
- x recent bomb damage at McGill, Loyola, and St Francis Xavier
- x radical and inflammatory speeches made on university campuses (operating on the theory that all serious student demonstrations can be direct-

ly related to the actions of one rabble rouser.)

University insurance buyers, the ones being penalized under the new system, feel that the insurance companies are overreacting to a few isolated incidents and are being overly influenced by recent insurance policies adopted by American university insurers.

Two years ago, however, these same university administrators reacted to the Sir George incident and other relatively minor radical actions to attempt to impose highly restrictive disciplinary policies on students, notably at the University of Saskatchewan and in Ontario by the Committee of the Presidents of the Universities of Ontario. These policies were designed with heavy emphasis on similar documents drawn up by American administrators after heavy damage and major demonstrations on many American campuses.

Universities have always been easy marks for the insurance sharks, and Canadian universities in particular were good investments for insurers until February 1969, when militant students and Montreal police, while using the Sir George Williams University Computer Centre as a battle ground, turned it into a \$2 million heap of scrap metal.

The insurance industry took this loss with very ill grace and set about scheming ways to retain the healthy capital flow from the universities' coffers to its own.

This fall the men at the drawing board found the answer:

high riot premiums and high deductibles.

While the long term effects of this move by the CUA cannot yet be estimated, university officials feel the insurance industry is tackling the "vandalism" problem ass backwardly. The university people are now suggesting, rather belatedly, a counter proposal.

A spokesman for Marsh and McLennan Ltd. of Toronto, a leading broker of university insurance, says that the universities and the insurance agencies should have held meetings to discuss better campus security arrangements, more realistic deduction provisions, and other improvements on the risk involved.

But it's too late since the CUA has already unilaterally made their decision and are in a position to stick to their guns because they are the insurers with the most experience on Canadian campuses. CUA will negotiate deductibles but only with universities with huge insurance budgets and long peaceful histories.

Many universities are now deciding to insure with non-CUA companies, or to take a combination of CUA and non-CUA policies. But they still feel that it is their duty to strengthen their own campus security and should not be penalized if their own situation does not warrant higher premiums.

In other words, university administrators are finding it easier to switch insurance companies than to squash student discontent down to a level that the CUA finds acceptable and profitable.

Your Student and Youth Fare Headquarters



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Farmers Stage Boycott of Kraft Products

SASKATOON (CUP) - The National Farmers Union has launched a nation-wide boycott of all products manufactured by Kraft Foods.

The purpose of the boycott is to force the giant corporation to bargain collectively with dairy producers in order that they may receive a fair price for their produce.

Dairy producers are being caught in an economic squeeze between monopolies such as Kraft and Carnation and the various provincial marketing agencies which set the prices for the farmers' products. The result is that companies such as Kraft rake in the profits while the dairy producers receive only minimal returns and are often forced to leave the land because of low incomes. Their farms are then absorbed into huge corporate farms.

The NFU is seeking the right to

act as the bargaining agent for dairy producers in their negotiations for a fair deal from food manufacturers. In the past there has been no such unified front.

Kraft has been chosen as the target of the boycott because it is the predominant corporation in the food-marketing field in Canada. The farm union also accuses the corporate giant of being a "notorious exploiter of labour" and a "shameless union-buster."

In its attempt to achieve a fair price for dairy producers the NFU is distributing a four-page tabloid newspaper detailing its campaign against Kraft and asking all consumers not to buy any Kraft products or those of its subsidiaries Sealtest and Dominion Dairies.

The NFU urges consumers, in addition to boycotting Kraft brands, to ask store managers to remove these products from their

shelves. It also asks that various organizations and institutions officially endorse the boycott.

Such endorsement has already been received from such groups as the Ontario Federation of Labour, the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, the Alberta Federation of Labour, the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union and the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada.

Earlier this year the National Farmers Union picketed the Kraft plant in Ingleside, Ont. in an attempt to win an increase in what farmers were receiving for their produce. They succeeded in gaining an increase of only \$1.15 per hundredweight, well below what they needed.

By taking on Kraft the NFU hopes to set a precedent in dealing with other food conglomerates and escape from the joint stranglehold of such companies and their puppets, the provincial marketing boards.

In its publicity releases the Farmers Union acknowledges the enormity of its task. Kraftco Corporation is the largest dairy monopoly in North America and is the 32nd largest corporation with sales totalling \$2.6 billion in 1969.

"Kraftco is larger than such well-known giants as General Dynamics, Firestone, Litton Industries, Lockheed Aircraft, and Dow Chemical.

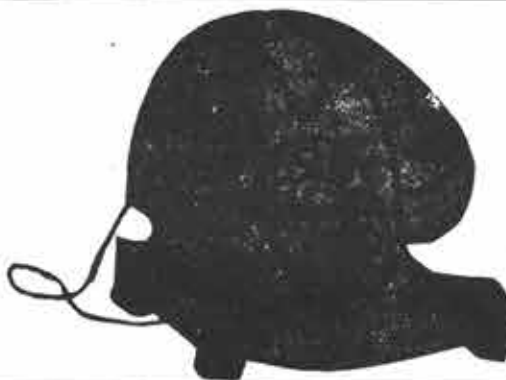
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grade two

by trish wells

There is a revolution underway in education. Someday it may reach the university level — for now it is working its way through the public schools. There is a certain school in the north of Ontario, typical, hopefully, of many all over, which has recently adopted a "progressive" approach to learning for a certain class of Grade Two pupils. And what is progressive about it is that it really is for the pupils. No more is preservation of the classroom or of the teachers the prime concern. This class has finally become part of a true educational experience, in an environment which centres around learning rather than teaching, and around the pupils rather than the voice of the teacher.

In this Grade Two class, thirty boisterous, full-of-life children are kept that way. Nowhere are there the rigid rows of wooden desks waiting to trap and confine, nor is there the rigid authoritarian discipline that traditionally accompanies such a set-up. The kids have at their disposal two full-size classrooms, one filled with books of varying difficulty and with writing paper, pencils, blackboards, and work surfaces. The other classroom has been cleared of desks completely and provides space and materials for painting, drawing, puppet-making, mural-splashing and whatever else might capture the fancy of a creative seven-year-

old mind. What the children do in these rooms is guided in part by the theme of the day: the class meets collectively first thing in the morning to hear a story or a poem, or perhaps to watch a television program. Then after the following group discussion (sometimes on-topic, not infrequently off) the class is broken up into work-groups to create variations on the morning's theme topic — by writing and staging a play, for example, or making a painting, or composing a follow-up installment to the story they've just heard. Individual and individualistic effort is here obviously encouraged in whatever they do.

Amidst this creative free-for-all there is still time made for the more academic pursuits of arithmetic and reading and writing. Of course children of grade-two age are all at different levels of ability and accomplishment in these fields, and in this class the difference factor is not only appreciated, but is acted upon. The children work on their own when they can, at their own individual level and pace, with the help of electronic equipment such as tape-recorders and films, supplemented whenever necessary by the aid of one of the two teachers. In any case, each teacher circulates freely and frequently between the classrooms, not merely supervising, but noting the progress and weaknesses of each of her pupils so she can later help

him or her individually, and with specific attention.

Under this system, there is a radical change from the traditional group-oriented situation, where every pupil is just another member of the class they're all in and each is expected to conform and keep up or else be labelled as "difficult", and forgotten. In this "progressive" system, the pupil is no more nor less than himself: socialization is not the main goal — learning is. And in this type of education, learning is all the more complete and satisfactory. The education is of the whole person — the child becomes aware of his own capabilities and talents and is free to make the most of them. He also discovers his shortcomings and is not cowed by them, but rather works on them, in an atmosphere of acceptance and active encouragement. He becomes responsible for himself and his activities, and in the process gains a social responsibility too. In his observation of and contact with his classmates he becomes tolerant, and yet constructively critical — he becomes aware.

If such a system can continue to keep pace with these children as they progress through the public and high schools, then maybe — someday — they will provide the vitality that is so needed in our universities right now. Maybe they will be the ones to really revolutionize education.



Other Tastes



by Willison Hall

He was a big sprawling dude, intent on having a helluva time of what life he had left. So powerfully exuberant was he that at times a light pat on back would send me hurling across the room, gasping for a breath of air. He was one of those rough tough bruisers and brawler, as elemental as the bears that were his neighbours up in Chapleau. However, at the same time, he was strangely introspective and tender. Someone who you were forced to wonder about. Someone who could write poetic lyrical verse and someone who could roar "Fuck you" in a room full of virgins. That was my friend. You just don't meet that kind of inexhaustible vitality anymore that Emmett Cody possessed.

Let me give you an example of his undeniable power, his force, his freshness, and most of all, his humour.

Back in the summer of 1964 we were up in those small towns that pop up in the wilds of Northern Ontario. Chamreaux was the name of the town I was in. Emmett Cody could be found in Chapleau, only forty miles away. We were both loggers. Summertime is a time when many people are on the road. Both young and old set out to explore the fabulous country wherein their heritage lies. It seemed as if their heritage lay at rest god-damned-well right in the middle of Chamreaux Creek. All day these explorers would sleep, eat and swim down by the Creek. Despite the fact that these bums, as they are called, would never cause a disturbance it seemed that the locals would always be pissed off about them. This particular summer the current debate between the travellers and the town's people was nudity. Not only were the wanderers swimming nude but the local kids kinda liked the idea and they began to pursue the same luxury. It wasn't long before every member of the whole youth culture of the town of Chamreaux was walking around nude most of the day, everyday. The parents were confused, disgusted and very angry. They did not know what to do, or how to control the nudity at best.

Amidst all this confusion, Emmett Cody had a plan. Since nobody ever met Emmett in Chamreaux he would pretend to be a Doctor of Humanities and discuss with other distinguished panelists the raw facts of nudity on a television show which I would suggest to the City Council, me being a concerned hardworking citizen and all.

I agreed. At the next city council meeting a motion was made by me to the effect that the TV station be coerced into showing a live panel discussion on Nudity with Dr. Evergood (Emmett's

pseudonym) as moderator. Needless to say, the motion was carried unanimously being every alderman a proud parent.

The night of the show the rain fell in sudden torrential sheets, barrelling out of the low-flying clouds. Emmett and I already ten minutes late broke into a run to escape it, sprinting the last few yards from the road to the protection of the station, glancing around through the lashing wind to make sure we were in the right place.

To assure us we were correct in our destination was the hysterical stage manager with the speech impediment. "I dig you the mote but let's hurry, goddammit!" So we tip-toed in our drenched overcoats into the taping room. An advertisement on the set made time for Emmett to take his place as the tardy specialist in the field of Human Inadequacies. I stood back and giggled just like a kid to myself.

All quiet on the set please. Red light on.

"The problem of nudity" says Doctor Whatshisname, "is one of perception. How we see the human body is not how it is. It is a misconception to say that one's body is beautiful. It is not. One's body is made up of coarse ugly dark hair, birth defects and scars and scrapes. It is usually too fat, too skinny, too tall or too short. There are very few personifications of Michelangelo's DAVID walking around."

The camera pans to Emmett as he begins to rise up out of his chair. He grasps the two lapels of his drenched overcoat and slowly spreads his arms apart, as if he were an eagle preparing to soar into flight.

All chaos on the set. Red light off. What made that red light go off was Emmett's lack of clothing underneath his drenched overcoat. Emmett Cody stood stark naked in front of those cameras with an erection as giant and as straight as the institution he was about cream on.

I roared with laughter all the way to the train station. Needless to say, we were both thrown out of town.

There occurs to me now not a thing to be said. Sometimes I get a great notion to see him again and absorb myself in the turbulent life of that son of a bitch, Emmett Cody. Sometimes I wish I could dissolve myself in his scornful defiance. The last time I saw Emmett he was planning the absolute escape. He was going to approach a regular old cop-on-the-corner and proclaim, "Who am I. I've forgotten my name and everything about me." He wanted to see where he would end up. This plan I bowed out of. From that day on I've tried to decide if he was crazier or saner than most of us. I decided Emmett Cody just was.

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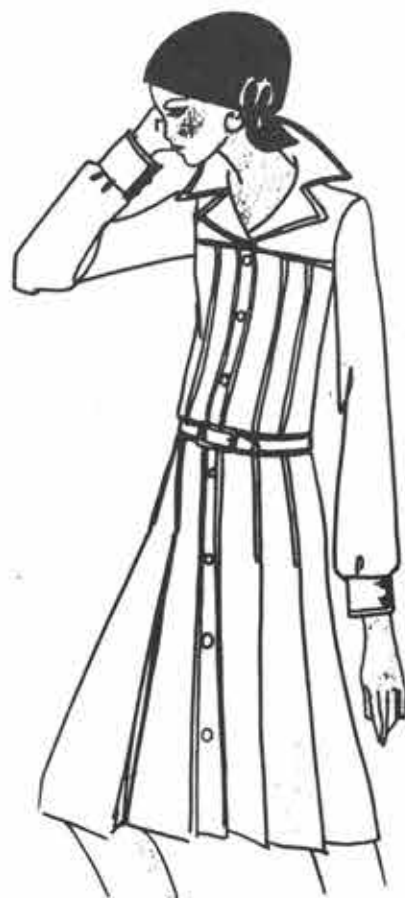
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Ed has served on a variety of committees since becoming your elected member. He was a member of the Legal Administration Committee and Critic of the Department of Municipal Affairs for three years.

Ed Good joins his leader, Robert Nixon in realizing that the problems facing Waterloo North are problems related to the whole of Ontario. Good government must affect all the voters... people must be put back into politics—by local government autonomy and decentralization of government. He stresses the need for more action to control our pollution problems.

Who is Ed Good?

He's been in business in Waterloo since 1946. A lifelong resident of the Twins Cities, Ed and his wife, Rhea, have three sons: Paul, 28, now married looks after the family business; David, his second son is 25 and John is 21.

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by George Olds

Coming up on Campus: October 12 & 13 - Catch 22 and **The Odd Couple** in the Ballroom.

Tuesday at 3:30 in 1E1 there will be rehearsed reading of (Edgar Lee Masters') **Spoon River Anthology** by members of WLU's Players' Guild. Watch for: **Homecoming** has some great movies (**Bullit** and **Bonnie & Clyde**) and a Nostalgia Pub with period music and some silent Movies. Also a joint effort with U. of W. is producing the Cat Stevens Concert on Oct. 21 in the Athletic Complex at U. of W. There are 500 tickets (already on sale) reserved for WLU students at \$1.50. It costs \$3.00 at the door.

Theater: Arthur Kopit's **Indians** will be performed by Players' Guild Nov. 4, 5, & 6 in the ballroom. It's a trip in itself. See it.

Correction: Last week's Cord listed Joseph Heller's **We Bombed in New Haven** under films. Actually, it is a very funny, very shocking play which will be produced on campus by Members of Players' Guild on March 1, 2, 3, & 4.

There are modern dance workshops every Monday at 7:00 p.m. in the ballroom open to any interested persons. Also, for you ballet freaks,

Britain's Royal Ballet has a film out now of **Peter Rabbit and the Tales of Beatrix Potter** which is showing at the Lyric theatre.

Judith Crist referred to Mike Nichol's latest film, **Carnal Knowledge** as a "feast of a film." If so then it is a feast for gluttons, not gourmets. The first course is a heaping helping of Jack Nicholson, which may or may not make your guests ill. Stir in some Art Garfunkel who sings better than he acts but is perfectly cast here as the college schnook who never really matures. The main dish is, of course, the direction of Mr. Nichols who handles actors better than any other North American director. Then for dessert we have Ann Margaret, and who wouldn't want to eat that dish. For after dinner drinks we have Rita Moreno who is seen all too briefly in one of the film's more meaningful scenes. Technically the film is excellent, but personally, I can think of no more boring a subject than other peoples' sex lives. Is Nichols condemning North America's mores in allegorical form? Who cares?

... at the Odeon Hyland, Corporation Square, Kitchener.

Two Artists Work On Campus

Two visiting artists, one in painting and one in theatre, will work with students this year at Waterloo Lutheran University to increase participation in the two fields.

The artists are Michal Manson, R.R. 1, Waterloo, known for her figurative abstract work in acrylics; and George Thompson, artistic director of Compass Theatre, Mississauga.

Miss Manson, who came to the Twin Cities from Montreal in 1970, has studied for three years at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, and at Sir George Williams University, Montreal. She worked in art therapy with patients at the Montreal Jewish General Hospital and later at the Thistleton School for Emotionally Disturbed Children.

Miss Manson will also work with students of Prof. Robert Langen's aesthetics class and act as a consultant to the graphics department of the student board of publications.

Mr. Thompson was director of publications at the university and in charge of the student theatre program from 1965 to 1968.

He has been connected with theatre projects on campus since 1963 and directed students in successful productions of *L'il Abner*, *Guys and Dolls*, *Gypsy*, *Zoo Story*, the *American Dream*, *Sand Box*, *Murder in the Cathedral*, the *Knack* and *My Fair Lady*.

During those years six students who worked with Mr. Thompson went directly into professional theatre upon graduation. They are active in act-




In addition, Miss Manson has held a number of successful one-man shows, including one at Waterloo Lutheran University last year and has exhibited at the Moos Gallery in Montreal and at Kingston. She was recently commissioned to do a work for a new Canadian gallery at Belleville.

Miss Manson will be on campus regularly to meet with students on an individual basis and will conduct an open studio in the lower level of Centre Hall. Two exhibitions of her paintings will also be shown on campus with the first scheduled for the end of this month.


ing and in backstage work both in Canada and the United States.

During the fall term Mr. Thompson will direct students in one major production, Alfred Kopit's award-winning play *Indians*. He will also conduct workshops in various areas of the theatre craft and direct several minor productions.

Both Miss Manson and Mr. Thompson were appointed by the WLU Cultural Affairs Committee. The artists will devote about half their time to the university and will continue with their own careers off campus.

The Suitcase Campus syndrome struck again Friday night, as the Dr. Music concert drew a disappointing turnout of only five hundred people. Concert organizers expressed bitter disappointment that a top-rate canadian group could not attract people to the extent that an American group, Jam Factory, did a few weeks ago.

photos by Sulman



REVIEW:

Paul Mauriat Concert

by Walt Johanson

"And now, live and in person, in the great U. of W. sweat shop, Paul Mauriat and his orchestra, starring ... Gaston?" Last Sunday's appearance of Paul Mauriat at the Physical Education Building left some of the audience of 3,000 wondering who was the star of the show - Mauriat or Gaston.

Mauriat, as you all know, is a famous composer, arranger, and conductor. Covering the musical spectrum from hard rock, to jazz, to classical, he presented a varied, fast moving program of "easy listening" music, but with a little more to it. However, a slight failure in his music came by just making jazz and classical music "easy listening." For example, he said he had heard a very happy song while in Mexico - Hora Staccatto - and proceeded to play it with eight violins and a piano. Now tell me, what's a Mexican song, happy or sad, without a trumpet solo and a guitar?

No doubt, Mauriat is good as a musician, but a stage personality he is not. Comic relief came with "Gaston", the recorder soloist in El Condor Pasa, and all round Baritone Sax player. "Gaston", a short bearded guy, scratched fleas from his hair, missed his cues, fell off his chair, and onto the floor. He had a special instrument, which resembled a tuba, but it had unique features like falling to pieces bit by bit, ejecting kleenexes, squirting water, and pumping cream. Big spiders and jack rabbits had on occasion crawled out of the instrument. Gaston's climax was playing a Hayden minuet with a full keyboard of bicycle horns located at Strategic points in his tramp clothes. This act was the highlight of the evening.

The program, with such greats as My Sweet Lord, Hey Jude, You've Got a Friend, Love Story, and a whole pile of romantic French tunes, was beautifully finalled with Love is Blue.

Despite the poor seating on the floor of the P. E. building (you had to stretch your neck to see the band from the floor), and the high temperature, and the drunks, the concert deservedly received a dose of K-W ovationmania - twice! - and managed to call Mauriat back for an instant replay of Love is Blue.

Coming up on Sun.'s Oct. 31, the Jacques Lousier Trio, and Nov. 28, the National Dance De Mexico: Folklorico.

Mate

by Frank Sexton

Achieving the rank of International Grand Master in chess means that in effect you can, with a large degree of surety defeat over 99% of all chess players in the world. However, when one, after three years of international elimination tournaments and matches, defeats all others, he achieves the title of world champion!

Boris Spassky (USSR) is the present titleholder but he will have to face a challenger next spring, for there are only two men left in the grueling fights for that honour. (The final elimination match began yesterday.)

Of course the eventual hopeful will be studying Spassky's games to analyse the champion's slightest weaknesses, however they are few and one would indeed have to be his better to find them. To help you to better understand that fact, below is a game in which Spassky is shown at his best. By studying it perhaps you can gain some of his technique which won for him the title of world champion in 1969.

SPASSKY (IGM) - CIRIC (IGM)
IBM Tournament, Amsterdam 1970
CATALAN SYSTEM: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, P-K3; 3. N-KB3, N-KB3; 4. P-KN3, B-K2; 5. B-N2, 0-0; 6. 0-0, P-B3; 7. P-N3, QN-Q2; 8. B-N2, P-QN3; 9. QN-Q2, B-N2; 10. R-B1, R-B1; 11. P-K3, P-B4; 12. Q-K2(a), R-B2(b); 13. BPxP, BxP; 14. P-K4, B-N2; 15. P-K5, N-Q4; 16. N-B4, Q-R1; 17. N-Q6, BxN; 18. PxB, R-B3; 19. PxB, PxB; 20. N-N5, RxP; 21. KR-Q1, R-R3?(c); 22. Q-K4, P-B4(d); 23. Q-QB4, Q-K1; 24. R-K1, RxP(e); 25. RxP, Q-R1; 26. BxN, BxB; 27. Q-KR4, P-KR3; 28. QxP! (f), N-B3(g); 29. RxN!, resigns(h).

(a) Up to now the game was the same as Keres-Kotov, Candidates Tournament 1953.
(b) Now a novelty. The above mentioned game went: 12. ... BPxP; 13. NxP, N-B4; 14. KR-Q1, with White slightly better.
(c) Black should play: 21. ... P-KR3, as after 22.

N-K4, R-R3; 23. Q-N4, P-B3; 24. NxQBP, NxN; 25. RxN, he would have a better position than in the game.

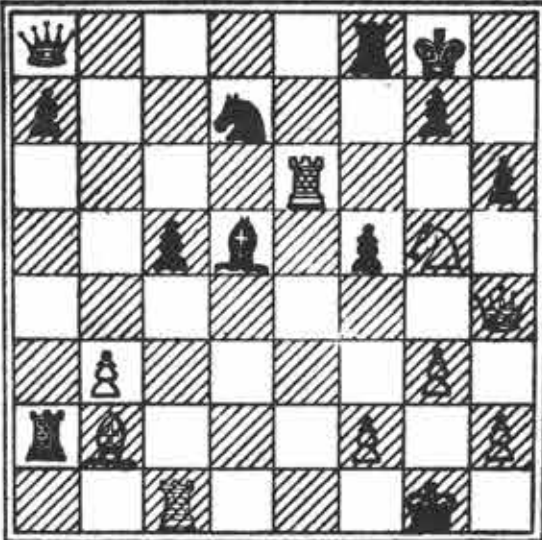
(d) If 22. ... P-N3; then 23. NxRP, P-B4; 24. Q-KR4 wins.

(e) On 24. ... K-R1; then 25. BxN, PxB; 26. RxQ, PxQ; 27. R-K7 wins for White.

(f) If Black takes the queen he is mated on the next move.

(g) Black can also try 28. ... R-B3 but after 29. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 30. Q-R8 it is mate.

(h) For if 29. ... PxB; 30. Q-R7 mate, and if 29. ... RxR; 30. BxR with Black being mated or losing his queen.



Position after 27. PKR3

Now after seeing this game you can partially gauge the world's champion's strength. (Note that Ciric made only one mistake.) With this in mind then, it will indeed be a most interesting match next spring for the title of "King of Chess".

People cannot be forced to get into Canadian groups. The turnout for Dr. Music is a testimony to the need for some real thinking about what we want for entertainment around here. If we want to simply have Thursday night pubs and that's all then let Jake know. He probably could relax for a while.



LYRIC

FRIDAY - TUES. - WED. - THURS
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IMPORTANT INFO RE: GRAD PLACEMENTS

Horace Braden, W. L. U.'s Director of Career Planning and Placement says, "there are some things that are new, and students should be aware of them."

He pointed out that the job market is very, very tight. The number of companies recruiting on-campus this year is down from last year. He says that there is little doubt that the class of '72 is going to find it much harder to

secure satisfactory employment.

In addition he notes that for the first time a number of companies visiting our campus will be pre-screening. He is anxious that students be aware of this. Pre-screening is not new, but it will be carried on for the first time on our campus this year. It will operate as follows:

1. Companies will provide clear and full information covering

career opportunities in their field. This is available to all students in the placement office.

2. Students interested in interviews will complete the necessary forms. These too are available in the placement office.
3. The placement office will forward completed student resumes to the respective companies.

4. The companies will analyse the resumes in the light of student qualifications and the types of career openings available in 1972.

5. Students will be invited to an interview, and this will be arranged through the placement office.

Mr. Braden suggests that students who have questions should visit his office and discuss any problems with him.

He points out that not all companies will be pre-screening, but some will. He is anxious that students be aware of what is happening and urges them to check with him, if they have any questions about their career plans, on-campus recruiting or any other aspects of Career Planning and Placement.

The on-campus recruiting program begins November 1st this year.

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Competitive Sports Doesn't Build Character Psychologists Find

NEW YORK (CUPI) - Competitive sports are not a good way to grow hair on your chest. This qualified statement comes from two American psychologists who just completed a survey of 15,000 athletes and physical phenomena unique to sports combatants.

Their conclusion is that sports heroes are born with hair on their chests and, contrary to popular belief, do not grow it any darker or curlier because of exercising daily in the heat of controlled battle.

Based on the results of their eight-year survey, Dr. Bruce Ogilvie and Dr. Thomas Tutko of San Jose State College have found it is inherent rather than developed factors that enable an athlete to survive the high attrition rate as-

sociated with competition.

"Indeed," the researchers say, "there is evidence that athletic competition limits growth in some areas."

They conclude, "that the personality of the ideal athlete is not the result of any moulding process, but comes out of the ruthless selection that occurs at all levels of sport."

The study also indicates that women competitors are generally more independent, more introverted and have "a combination of qualities suggesting that they are more creative than their male counterparts."

Athletics is changing with the times: "The cultural revolution has penetrated the last stronghold

of the American myth - the locker room. Young athletes, having scaled new levels of consciousness, now challenge a long-standing article of faith - the belief that competition has intrinsic value."

These young athletes, the psychologists say, go into sports for their own personal experience, to enjoy the game, and they no longer accept the authoritarian structure of sports or the great emphasis on winning.

This change is hard on most coaches.

"A top-notch competitor who disagrees with national policy is a very heavy thing for a coach who undoubtedly believes that the wars of England were indeed won on the playing fields of Eton."

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REDOUBLED

by j d barber

Luck plays a significant role in bridge. South may well feel a little unlucky when he first looks at the dummy. With first round control of only the diamond suit, and having opened two diamonds, in his system showing a distributional hand with at least eight winners, he jumped to five clubs to show great distribution, and little slam interest. West's bidding had somewhat distorted the auction, and North went on to slam. By the end of the hand it was East-West who were lamenting their luck.

Opening Lead: Ace of Clubs
Vulnerable: None.

West cashed his own ace, but lacking a spade, he could not cash his partner's. Since South could have two spades, and no hearts, that suit seemed unattractive. West tried for a trump promotion with another club lead.

Since a four-one trump split was more likely than a six-one club split, South pitched on the club from dummy, drew trumps, and cashed all his winners but the last trump, leaving the following position:

NORTH

S. K 10 9 7 4 2

H. A Q 10 7

D. Q 6

C. 10

WEST

S. VOID

H. K 9 6 5 2

D. 10 7 2

C. A 9 8 5 2

SOUTH (Dealer)

S. Q

H. 3

D. A K J 8 5 3

C. K Q J 6 3

NORTH

2 Spades

3 Hearts

6 Diam.

WEST

2 Hearts

pass

pass

SOUTH

2 Diam.

3 Clubs

5 Clubs

NORTH

S. K

H. A Q 10

D. VOID

C. VOID

WEST

S. VOID

H. K 9 6

D. VOID

C. 9

SOUTH

S. Q

H. 3

D. 3

C. 3

EAST

S. A J 8 6 5 3

H. J 8 4

D. 9 4

C. 7 4

EAST

S. A

H. J 8 4

D. VOID

C. VOID

On the lead of the last diamond first West, then East found a safe discard impossible. West had to retain the master Club, so he threw a small Heart. When dummy followed with a Spade, East still had to keep his ace, and also threw a small Heart. South finesse the queen of hearts to claim the balance.

EAST

Dble. pass

All pass.

Decision Of President's Council, September 23, 1971

based on the

Report Of The Commission To Study Use Of The Concourse PEDISTRIAN TRAFFIC PATTERNS:

The Commission agreed that the Concourse was the traffic circus for persons using the Arts Building, the Torque Room, the Staff Lounge, the Faculty Lounge, the Student Union Building, the Book Store, the Central Teaching Building and the Library. As such the area experiences the heaviest usage of any area on campus.

PRESENT USE OF THE AREA:

The Commission agreed that the Concourse is presently very heavily used as an informal meeting place.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

That for maximum student enjoyment the area continue to be utilized in this fashion.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

That the Concourse should in general be kept free of furniture and other impediments in order not to obstruct the traffic flow.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

Against the use of sound reproduction equipment in this area.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

- a. The Concourse be skirmished 2 or 3 times a day simply to get rid of the refuse and general litter.
- b. The small flip top refuse containers be replaced with large plastic lined drum type containers.
- c. The soft drink machine be removed from the Concourse.

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED:

That the SAC proposal for an information kiosk be approved and that the kiosk be located in the eastern bay of the Concourse between the door to the New Teaching Building and the doors to the courtyard.

COMMISSION:

H. Clarke Mecredy, J. Buto, P.B. Healey, M. Holmes, P. Kyriakeas, M. Dick

S.A.C.

PRESIDENTIAL

BI-ELECTION

NOMINATIONS

FOR

PRESIDENT

OF

S.A.C.

WILL BE

ACCEPTED

AT S.A.C. OFFICE FROM

October 11,

Till

October 18 at 4 P.M.

Election Day October 26

SENATE

ELECTION

NOMINATIONS

FOR

UNIVERSITY SENATE

WILL BE

ACCEPTED AT SAC

Office From

October 11

Till

October 18 at 4 P.M.

Election October 26

S.A.C.

REPRESENTATIVES

BI-ELECTION

NOMINATIONS

FOR

S.A.C. REPRESENTATIVES

(ARTS STUDENTS ONLY)

WILL BE

Accepted at S.A.C.

Office From

October 20

Till

October 27 At 4 P.M.

Election November 4

Applications for Dean's Advisory Council

Will Be Accepted From

October 11 Till October 15

At The Office of the Dean of Students

Hawks Lose to Mustangs

by Bill Schuster

The Hawks failed in their first big test of the season a week Wednesday against the Western Ontario Mustangs.

Going into that contest the Hawks were 3-0 and had amassed 100 pts, giving up only 34. However, the Hawks seemed to out-psyche themselves as they drew penalties, fumbled and gave up interceptions which seriously hurt their cause. As Coach Knight so aptly put it "we made



Bill (Out of Gas) Turnbull aided by two team mates stop Bud Wilson. photo by Howard

more mistakes (tonight) than we did in all our other games combined."

Mistakes were the name of the game as errors figured in all of the scoring.

Late in the first quarter, Paul Knill put Western ahead with a 34 yard field goal. Dave Clarke set it up by intercepting a Roy Arnott pass and returning it 36 yards to the Hawk 27.

Wayne Thornton set up the only Lutheran score by intercepting at the Western 47. Arnott took over and engineered a 46 yard drive to the one.

Once again problems. The drive was stalled by what else, a penalty. The Hawks were forced to settle for a field goal by Wally Parker.

Early in the second half Lutheran got a big break when the snap on a field goal attempt went astray and Stacey Corey ran the ball back to

the Western 50. Gerry Blacker, on a sweep, picked up 11 yards only to have the gain nullified by a clipping penalty.

With the ball on their own 45, Arnott went to the air and was intercepted by Western's Hunter. The ensuing drive resulted in Knill's second field goal.

The Hawks, after three quarters, were still very much in the game. Dave Doherty broke the game open when he intercepted and rambl-ed 35 yards for a TD. With convert being good, Western had a comfortable 10 point lead.

Lutheran was now forced to play "catch-up" football and could not get untracked. The score remained 13-3.

If the penalty problems are ironed out we certainly will even the score. We'll also have to contain Dave Kerr and Bud Wilson who gained 115 and 94 yards respectively.

Blacker was Lutheran's big rusher with 78 yards in 11 carries. John Lyall, still substituting for Tom Walker, picked up 49 yards in 10 carries.

Arnott was 4 for 11 in passing before leaving the game in favor of Wayne Allison.

This week's Fickle Finger of Fate award goes to uh...to...uh Tom Walker and Bill Hogan.



Gerry Blacker snowed under on a punt return.

photo by Howard



Not this time, Dave Kerr is hauled down after a short gain.

photo by Howard

Lancers Edge Hawks

by Bill Schuster

Lutheran's Golden Hawks received their second set-back of the season as they were defeated 21-18 by Windsor Lancers on Saturday.

After their loss to Western you'd think the Hawks would have been out for blood. Alas, they seem to have lost their killer instinct. The Hawks mauled the Lancers - they dragged them all over the field and still came out of the game on the short end.

The Hawk's offense came to life after their dismal showing last Wednesday and tore up the field with a total offense of 363 yards. Passmore was leading rusher with 109 yards in 9 carries. Roy Arnott hit 5/11 passes for 57 yards. Wally Parker handled most of the Lutheran

scoring with a touchdown, a 3 yard field goal and two converts. The other TD went to Tom Walker, with Ted Passmore adding a single.

The reason for the loss however should go to the Windsor team who came through in the clutch. They came from behind three times. Andy Parichi tossed two touchdown passes - one to Mike Urban for 77 yards and the death blow to Jim Wakeman with two minutes and fifteen seconds to go. The third Lancer TD went to Don Hollerhead on a 68 yard punt return.

The Hawks play the undefeated Ottawa Gee-Gees this Saturday. A loss will virtually eliminate them from the playoffs.

Something to sing about.

That's a Canadian invention sitting right there at centre stage.

The electric organ — not the musician. It was developed by a Canadian in 1927. Now it's big business, totalling nearly 300 million dollars a year. For the people who control the patent. Namely, the Americans.

It's the same old tune. We don't control it because the Canadian who developed it could not find a sponsor in this country. Same with the wire photo. And the diesel electric locomotive. The variable pitch propeller. The commercial jet liner. The inertial navigation system. Nylon-cotton thread. The analytic plotter. And the paint roller. The list is a long one. Which is pretty central to the issue of foreign ownership in this country.

Too often in our past, we have imported not just foreign capital — a necessary commodity — but foreign ownership as well — a commodity of perhaps more dubious value. Too often we have failed in the task of funding Canadian enterprises and marketing the products of our own ingenuity. (Like the electric organ).



Something must be done. And Bill Davis is doing it.

Investment dealers must now raise three quarters of their capital here. Succession duties have been cut, to curb resale of family enterprises, to keep control here. Small Canadian firms facing sell-out may now draw on a new capital fund, to keep control here. Income tax incentives have been granted Ontario firms prepared to invest in other capital hungry firms, to keep control here.

And the government is doing things to support our Ontario based book publishing industry — an important aspect of our national cultural identity.

Further, and of greater importance, the Ontario Development Corporation is making monies available for Canadian enterprises, new or established, with good growth potential. So that small business may become big business — big Canadian business, that can sell its products and services to the world.

We got short-circuited on the electric organ deal. But that's history. And that's why Bill Davis intends to make sure that the next sound investments that come along get full play — this time in Canada.

Davis is doing things...for people. Make our own kind of music.

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